WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1) Energy-saving method for the wireless reception of data modulated on a carrier signal by means of a receiver circuit including a first group and a second group of circuit elements, wherein the first group of circuit elements, which is provided for recovering the data from the carrier signal S_{in}, is supplied intermittently with electrical energy, while the second group of circuit elements is supplied uninterruptedly with electrical energy.

2) Method according to claim 1, wherein circuit elements of the second group determine the reception properties, such as the amplification and control setting for example, as a function of the reception conditions and the last received, modulated carrier signal S_{in}, and the associated values, such as gain factors and control set values for example, are stored during the energy-free time intervals of the intermittent operation of the first group.

3) Method according to claim 2, wherein the intermittent operation is interrupted upon the reception of a start signal, the duration of which exceeds the duration of the energy-free state in the intermittent operation of the first group of circuit elements, subsequently these circuit elements are supplied with electrical energy until no further carrier signal is received until after a specified waiting time has expired after the reception of a modulated carrier signal S_{in}.

4) Method according to claim 3, wherein the intermittent operation is resumed after the expiry of the waiting time.

5) Method according to claim 4, wherein the timing of the intermittent operation is determined by a charging and discharging process of an electrical storage element C, preferably a capacitor.

6) Method according to claim 5, wherein, for the performance of the intermittent operation, the value V_C of the state of charge of the storage element C, preferably the charging voltage (V_C at the capacitor), is compared by means of a comparator K with a reference value $V_s/2$, and the intermittent operation is performed as function of a < - relation or > - relation between these two values V_C and $V_s/2$.

7) Method according to claim 6, wherein the energy-free phase of the intermittent operation begins with the discharge of the storage element C to below the reference value $V_s/2$ by means of a discharge current source of a first charging and discharging circuit, and the duration of this energy-free phase corresponds to the charging period of the subsequent first charging process by means of a charging current source of a second charging and discharging circuit, whereby this first charging process ends after the expiry of a defined period of time after attaining the reference value $V_s/2$.

8) Method according to claim 7, wherein a second charging process by means of a charging current source of the first charging and discharging circuit follows the first charging process, if a modulated carrier signal is received at the end of the first charging process, and in which a discharging process by means of a discharge current source of the second charging and discharging circuit is performed at the end of the modulated carrier signal, until a further modulated carrier signal is received, and as a result of which the second charging process is continued, or until the value V_C of the state of charge falls below the reference value $V_s/2$, and which is followed by the first charging process.